Colorado Springs Gazette

AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

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AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS,

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Colorado Springs Hotel.

This hotel is open for the reception of guests. Located near the railway, with fine

LIVERY STABLES CLOSE AT HAND,

ALL THE WELL-KNOWN NATURAL ATTRACTIONS

in the neighborhood of Pike's Peak can be enjoyed without difficulty by the guests.

All the accessories of a FIRST CLASS HOTEL are to be found. The rooms are airy and well furnished, and

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO INVALIDS AND TOURISTS.

EAGLE HOTEL,

AND

RESTAURANT,

P. A. SIMMONS, Manager,

TEJON STREET, COLORADO SPRINGS.

THIS HOTEL HAVING JUST BEEN COMPLETED and furnished throughout, with new and elegant Furniture, is now open for reception of Guests.

The Proprietor will be happy to see his former patrons at his new Hotel. Comfortable Rooms and First-class Accommodation.

Board & Lodging.

HAVING TAKEN THE LARGE NEW HOUSE on Cucharas Street, fronting on the Public Park, east of and adjoining the well established

FOUNTAIN RESTAURANT,

we are now prepared to accommodate with Board and Lodging, all who may favor us with their patronage, at reasonable rates. Large airy Rooms well ventilated.

The tables will be supplied with the best the Markets afford. D. SHIELDS, *Proprietor.*

El Paso House,

GEO. H. FREISBERGER, Prop.,

[illegible] of Pike's Peak in Colorado Springs.

Colorado Springs.

THIS WELL KNOWN HOUSE, LOCATED ON Cascade Avenue, has been greatly enlarged, and refurnished throughout, and is now ready for the accommodation of the traveling public. The rooms are comfortable and airy. *Terms Reasonable.*

AMERICAN HOUSE,

CORNER BLAKE AND G STS.,

DENVER, COLORADO.

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[illegible] MCLAREN, President. [illegible], Acting Cashier.

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WM. B. YOUNG & CO.,

BANKERS,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

Our business is conducted the same as a National Bank.

Deposits received subject to check without notice.

Interest allowed on time deposits by agreement.

Commercial paper discounted.

Gold, Silver, and Exchange bought and sold.

Sight drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

Money loaned for customers on Real Estate or other securities at favorable rates.

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THE CITY

National Bank

OF DENVER, COLORADO.

SUCCESSOR TO WARREN HUSSEY.

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AT THE CITY DRUG STORE.

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DEALERS IN PURE AND SELECTED DRUGS, Chemicals, Dry Stuffs, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, etc. Pure Liquor for Medical Use. A choice lot of Cigars. Cool Refreshing Soda Water always on draught.

J. H. STEWARD,

Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes,

TEJON STREET,

One door north of Fountain Restaurant. *Colorado Springs.*

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HENRY PAYTON,

BUILDER & STONE MASON,

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Contracts taken in either Brick or Stone. Will be found at New Stone Building, cor. Huerfano and Tejon streets.

W. H. PACARD,

JEWELER & WATCH-MAKER,

One door east of City Drug Store,

Huerfano Street, COLORADO SPRINGS.

CHARLES WALKER,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

COLORADO

BUILDING LUMBER.

ORDERS LEFT WITH H. F. SICKLES,

Will Receive Prompt Attention.

Land Agency.

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE IN THE VICINITY OF

Fountain & Widefield Station,

ALSO

Milch Cows and Beef Steers.

R. STEVENS, *Widefield Station*

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Billiard Parlor,

and Ten-Pin Bowling Alley.

Cor. Pike's Peak Avenue and Tejon Street,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

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Real Estate and Insurance, Agent,

HUERFANO STREET,

Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Special attention given to buying and selling real estate.

Collections of all kinds promptly made.

Any business entrusted to my care will have careful attention.

SAINT GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.

An ancient myth modernized.

What, weeping, weeping my little son,
Angry tears like that great ommoulder
Alexander;
Because of dragons is left not one
To be a new Cappadocia's scourge,
For your bold slaying,
Without delaying,
On Shetland pony
So bright and bonny,
A Knight all mounted, a young St. George?

Come, sit at my feet, my little son,
Sit at my feet and mend your wagon,
Full many a dragon
Would have to fight with, ere life be done.
Stay, and I'll tell you of three or four
Villainous cattle
You'll have to battle,
When mother's sleeping,
Where all your weeping
Will not awaken her any more.

First comes a creature whose name is Sloth,
Looks like a lizard creeping on sleekly,
Simple and meekly,
Who wouldn't harm you however wroth;
But slay him, my lad, or he'll slay you,
Crawling and winding,
Twisting and binding,
Break from him, tramp on him,
And, as you stamp on him,
You'll be St. George and the Dragon anew.

Then there's a monster most fair at first,
Called Ease or Comfort or harmless Pleasure,
Born of smooth Leisure,
On scented cushions luxurious nursed;
Who'll buy your soul if you'll sell it, just
To catch one minute,
With joyance in it,
Or ward off sorrow
Until to-morrow,
Trample him, trample him into the dust.

And one, a reptile, yclept False Shame,
Who silently drags its fettered length on,
And tries its strength on
Many a spirit else pure from blame;
But up, and at it your courser urge,
Smite, smite, I trow hard
The moral coward,
By throne or altar,
And never falter,
And be my own son—my brave St. George.

St. George and the Dragon! ah, my boy,
There are many old dragons left—world scourges,
And few St. Georges!
There's mickle labor and little joy,
But on with you—on to the endless fight,
Your sword tight buckling,
To no man truckling;
Bear your bright flag on
And slay your dragon,
St. George forever! God shield the right.

—*Mrs. Craig.*

NOVELTY IN DUCK-HUNTING.

An ingenious Minnesota youth is to be credited with a novelty in the way of duck-hunting. He lives at a beautiful spot known as Rice Lake, from the wild rice growing on its margin as thick as wheat in a field. Ducks love this rice, and when they have partaken of a sufficient quantity their flesh becomes of a nature to tempt the palate of an anchorite. But the Rice Lake ducks, either from experience or an instinct which may be said to be wisdom intensified, do not like human company, and when they see a hunter approaching, generally hasten out of gunshot range. Dick, the youth before alluded to, was particularly fond of ducks, and looked with contempt upon the futile efforts of his sire to provide the table with that delicacy. He determined to have some ducks for dinner, if it took all the morning to accomplish the task. Proceeding to the cornfield he selected a large pumpkin, cut a hole in one end, removed its internal arrangements, carried it down to the shore, divested himself of his clothes, placed the pumpkin over his head, and waded in among the rice. In a short time the fat and tender pioneer of a flock of ducks approached, and imagining the vegetable to be free from guile, encouraged the others to follow. They were partaking of their matutinal meal, when astonishment struck them at the sight of the pioneer suddenly diving—not that there is anything astonishing in a duck diving—but this one dived feet foremost and neglected to come up. A committee of one was appointed to investigate, and approaching the pumpkin, suddenly made a backward dive, and was gone. This was enough for the others. They fled in dismay, and henceforth numbered as among their deadliest errors the innocent ingredient of New England pies.

TWO SIDES TO A QUESTION.

Will our readers peruse the following contrast between the practices of Savage and Civilized Nations, in respect to dress and physical training, and render a verdict according to the facts?

THE SAVAGE.

In the Valley of the Nile, the idea of beauty is immoderate fatness; and the common practice of fattening princesses, is whipping them into drinking great quantities of milk.—*Captain Grant.*

I saw a daughter of the king sucking at a milk-pot, while her father kept her at work by holding a rod in his hand.—*Speke.*

Throughout the interior of Africa, and, indeed in some parts of Asia, a woman is prized for fatness. When a young woman is betrothed, she is cooped up in a small room, with gold shackles on her ankles. If her proprietor has lost a wife by death, or divorced one, their anklets are sent forward for the new matrimonial candidate. When she has attained a desired size, indicated by filling the pattern rings, she is carried in triumph to her home. The preparation of food that actually produces that coveted dimension—mountain of fatness—is called *drough*, made of a vegetable peculiar to the country. Some positively die from excessive fatness, in an effort to surpass, in that bewitching accomplishment, rival candidates for matrimonial positions. These famous mortals are the poor girls; they are the higher orders in society, and, therefore, are ambitious of securing an elevated position, with a rich husband.—*Colonel Keating's Travels.*

CIVILIZED.

In civilized nations a slimness of figure is considered desirable, and, accordingly, we find that the aims of the young women are directed in that direction. A very sparing diet has always been one great aid to the operations of the corset.—*The Corset and the Crinoline.*

In my case, I can only say, I suffered perfect tortures from my stays, especially after dinner; not that I ate heartily, for that I found impossible, even if we had been allowed to do so by our school-mistress.—"*Young Lady,*" *in Englishwoman's Magazine,* for March, 1867.

Several instances of growing girls being made to wear their corsets, by night, as well as day, have lately come to my knowledge, and I am acquainted with more than one fashionable school in London, where the practice is made a rule of the establishment.—*Madame La Sante.*

I was placed, at the age of fifteen, at a fashionable school in London; and there it was the custom for the waists of the pupils to be reduced one inch per month, until they were what the lady principal considered small enough. When I left school, at seventeen, my waist measured only thirteen inches, it having been formerly twenty-three inches in circumference. Every morning one of the maids used to come to assist us to dress, and a governess superintended to see that our corsets were drawn as tight as possible. One girl in the school was stout and largely built, and two strong maids were obliged to use their utmost force to make her waist the size ordered by the principal—*viz.*, seventeen inches—and she fainted twice while the stays were being made to meet.—"*Nora,*" *in the Englishwoman's Magazine,* for May, 1867.

SAVAGE.

The red clay, called *aupo*, is eaten by the women of Java in order that they may become slim; want of plumpness being considered a kind of beauty in that country.—*Humboldt.*

CIVILIZED.

Vinegar is consumed in large quantities by many of our young ladies, to reduce the flesh and produce a fashionable paleness, and this practice is attended with the worst results to the health, the liver being the organ that suffers most.

SAVAGE.

The shoe of a Chinese lady measures about three and a half inches in length, from the heel to the toe. Among the Chinese, all young girls of the better classes are compelled by a tyrant custom. In early infancy their feet are tightly bound, the four small toes being tucked under the sole, of which, after a time, they become a part, and the heel is brought forward. The process is at length complete; stumps have been substituted for the ordinary pedal extremities; and the Chinese lady totters on her goat's feet.—"*China,*" *in the Encyclopædia Britannica.*

CIVILIZED.

The fashionable young lady appears to have taken the hoof of Pan, as a pattern to which her feet are to be made to conform.—*Saturday Review.*

The high-heeled boot, of the modern fashionable dame brings its own punishment with it. The weight of the body is thrown upon the toes, which are forced together in part of the boot altogether too small for their accommodation, and the chiropodist reaps a fortune in ministering to the corn-covered, distorted feet of the lady of fashion.—*Diseases of the Feet.*

SAVAGE.

The Feejees bore the lobe of the ear, and distend the hole.—*American Cyclopedia.*

CIVILIZED.

Ear-rings are at present worn very long, jet being very fashionable.—*Le Follet.*

Note by the Compiler.—In the words of Bret Harte, is "civilization played out?" Or, has the Caucasian any right to brag about his land, her customs being superior to those of savage nations?—*The Science of Health.*

A LESSON OF GRATITUDE.

A gentleman was once making inquiries in Russia about catching bears in that country. He was told that to entrap them, a pit was dug several feet deep, and after covering it over with turf, leaves, etc., some food was placed on the top. The bear, if tempted by the bait, easily fell into the snare.

"But," it was added, "if four or five happen to get in together, they all get out again."

"How is that?" asked the gentleman.

"They form a sort of ladder by stepping on each other's shoulders, and thus make their escape."

"But how does the bottom one get out?"

"Ah! these bears, though not possessing a mind and soul such as God has given us, yet can feel gratitude; and they won't forget the one who has been the chief means of procuring their liberty. Scampering off, they fetch the branch of a tree, which they let down to their poor brother, enabling him speedily to join them in the freedom in which they rejoice."

Sensible bears, we should say, are a great deal better than some people that we hear about, who never help anybody but themselves.—*The Carrier Dove.*

A boy not yet three years old in Salem, Ind., has a mustache and side whiskers. His mother thinks that it is the effect of his eating an Indian turnip before he was a year old. Years old will tame nature, accordingly.

HOMEKEEPING VS. HOUSEKEEPING.

The truest homes are often in houses not especially well kept, where the comfort and happiness of the inmates, rather than the preservation of the furniture, is first consulted. The object of home is to be the centre, the point of tenderest interest, the pivot on which family life turns. The first requisite is to make it attractive, so attractive that none of its inmates shall care to linger long outside its limits. All legitimate means should be employed to this end, and no effort spared that can contribute to the purpose. Many houses called homes, kept with waxy neatness by painstaking, anxious women, are so oppressive in their nicety as to exclude a home-feeling from their spotless precincts. The very name of home is synonymous with personal freedom and relaxation from care. But neither of these can be felt where such a mania for external cleanliness pervades the household as to render everything else subservient thereto. Many housewives, if they see a speck on floor or wall, or even a scrap of thread or bit of paper on the floor, rush at it, as if it were the seed of pestilence which must be removed on the instant. Their temper depends upon their maintenance of perfect purity and order. If there be any failure on their part, or any combination of circumstances against them, they fall into a pathetic despair, and can hardly be lifted out. They do not see that cheerfulness is more needful to home than all the spotlessness that ever shone. Their disposition to wage war upon maculateness of any sort increases until they become slaves of the broom and dust pan. Neatness is one thing, and a state of perpetual house-cleaning quite another.

Out of this grows by degrees the feeling that certain things and apartments are too good for daily use. Hence, chairs and sofas are covered, and rooms shut up save for special occasions, when they are permitted to reveal their violated sacredness in a manner that mars every pretense of hospitality. Nothing should be bought which is considered too fine for the humblest domestic appropriation. Far better is the plainest furniture, on which the children can climb than satin and damask which must be viewed with reverence. Where anything is reserved or secluded, to disguise the fact is extremely difficult. A chilly air wraps it round, and the repulsion of strangeness is experienced by the most insensible.

There are few persons who have not visited houses where they have been introduced to what is known as the company parlor. They must remember how uncomfortable they were while sitting in it: how they found it a most impossible to be at ease, and finally, for the reason that their host and hostess were not themselves at ease. The children were watched with lynx eyes, lest they should displace or soil something; so that the entertainment of friends became very much like a social discipline. They must recall, too, how sweet the fresh air seemed out-of-doors, and how they inwardly vowed, in leaving that temple of form and fidgetiness, that something more than politeness would be required to incite them to return.

Home is not a name, nor a form, nor a routine. It is a spirit, a presence, a principle. Material and method will not, and cannot make it. It must get its light and sweetness from those who inhabit it, from flowers and sunshine, from the sympathetic natures which, in their exercise of sympathy, can lay aside the tyranny of the broom and the awful duty of endless scrubbing.—"*Home and Society,*" *Scribner's for October.*

MARIE ANTOINETTE'S CROW.

A correspondent of the Boston *Globe* says: Among the noteworthy things of the woods and parks of Versailles which are remarked by visitors is a fine old crow, which is more than usually interesting from the fact that he was crow-in-ordinary to Queen Marie Antoinette, that is to say, he was one of her great favorites, and followed her about like a dog. This worthy old relic of the old *regime* frequents the trees and lawns of the Petit Trianon, and can be easily observed, as he allows himself to be approached, and picks up with pleasure the crumbs that are thrown him. His story is curious, and is told as follows:

One fine morning in the month of October, 1785, Marie Antoinette was at the window of her *boudoir*, opening on the fine lawn that stretches on the east of Petit Trianon. The Queen had a biscuit, which she steeped in a cup of milk, when a crow came, and perched upon the window ledge, beating its wings as if asking for food.

The Queen, though rather alarmed by the visit of this bird of sinister omen, willingly gave him the remainder of her biscuit, and then, pensive, shut the window of her *boudoir*. At breakfast Marie Antoinette related to the King the incident of the morning, and made her royal husband share the painful impression which the visit of the crow had produced upon her.

The following morning the same scene between the Queen and the crow took place. The bird became so attached to Her Majesty that when in her white morning dress, with a simple straw hat on her head, she went to the Hameau to visit her sheep or to fish in the lake, she was followed by the faithful bird who flew from tree to tree, and only left her when she re-entered the palace.

From 1789 the bird was seen no more; but when, in 1810, the Empress Maria Louise came to occupy the pavilion, she was fond of breakfasting on the island, under the shelter of the little temple; and she one day remarked a crow that kept constantly hovering over the little building, and cawed loudly as if wishing for a share of the repast; it was the crow of Marie Antoinette.

The incident was told to Napoleon, who, being rather superstitious, expressed the wish that Marie Louise should leave Trianon, which she hastened to do; but, in 1814, the same princess returned to Trianon, after the dethronement of Napoleon, and, on the 19th of April, had an interview with the Emperor of Austria, in this residence. The Empress was walking with her father in the winding alleys of the park; and, after a few turns, both sat down on a stone bench, near the little bridge leading to the island. The Princess was thinking of the happy days she had passed there a few years before, and took pleasure in relating them to her father, when suddenly a formidable "Caw, caw!" was heard close to their ears. They looked, and saw a bird flying from the thicket behind them; Marie Louise uttered a cry of terror, for she had recognized the crow of 1810.

The legendary bird has not forsaken the old trees and lawns of Trianon. The gardener and servants of the palace are most attentive to the wants of the old pensioner, provide it with food in abundance, and relate its wonderful story to visitors.

Saxe says that Vermont is famous for four staples—men, women, maple sugar, and horses. The first are strong, the last fleet, the second are there are exceedingly sweet, and all are unconquerably hard to beat.

THE EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE.

An American has recently been interviewing the ex-Empress of the French at Baden. He describes her as still the same fascinating, beautiful woman who, in the heyday of her prime, brought the homage of Europe to her feet. Her face shows traces of care, and yet lines of hope, and she walks with the assistance of a cane. She believes in the French people, in the magic name of Bonaparte, and in her son, to whose education she gives her tenderest care and solicitude. She does not quite understand the institutions of America, nor can she comprehend the prejudice existing against color. Turning to a Southern young lady present, she said, with the utmost naivete, "Would you marry a negro?" "Of course not," was the reply. She said the Emperor understood these things better, that he liked the colored people, and had a colored coachman in the household whom he liked very much. She explained as the reason why so few French people emigrate, that they do not comprehend the language, and said, "Why, if I were to land in a country where people couldn't answer me when I spoke to them, I should go mad."

FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

Again has the Autumn rolled around, with its refreshing breeze, its brilliant foliage, and last, in the world of fashion, what is considered of the most importance, its new and varied fashions. The dark, rich, quiet shades of last season are reproduced in goods of all kinds, from the costly silk to the simple delaine and alpaca. The fabrics are very similar to those of last season. Heavy silks, silk poplins, silk and wool serge, Cashmere, which, instead of losing, has gained in popularity, and wool goods, of styles too numerous to mention (many being the same goods, but called by different names by different manufacturers), are some of the goods seen. Alpacas, which have been confined in color to black for some time, are now seen in colors; clear gray shades are most used, and are trimmed with black velvet or else *gros grain* of the shade of the material. Sleeveless basques of silk or velvet are worn with alpaca suits. These suits will only be suitable for early fall wear, and are particularly well adapted for traveling suits. Velvet is very much used in combination with other goods for fall wear, either as an underskirt, or else for trimming the polonaise or dress. The dark plum colors, leaf brown, elephant, *reseda*, and blue black, have entirely superseded the lighter shades which were allowable for this season; and, where black is not worn, and preferred as it is by many before any other dress, these dark shades are universally worn.

In regard to styles, double-breasted garments have by no means seen the height of their popularity, but will continue in favor for the fall and winter. The English walking-jacket, similar to the garment called by that name last fall, but tighter fitting, will dispute favor with mantillas as fall wraps. The double-breasted front will also be retained in polonaise and redingotes. The sleeveless basque, and the jockey basque, also promise to be popular.

Overskirts on many imported dresses are open in front and draped from side to side, just below the belt. There is a deep point on each side, and the back is caught up by a sash, almost to the belt.

Many of the new Autumn dresses are made with long waistcoats, having the effect of tunics in front. They are extremely novel in style, and are more becoming than the shorter ones.

India embroidery in long loose stitches, such as is seen on the borders of camel's hair shawls, is used at the fashionable French houses for trimming the redingotes, polonaises, mantles, and jackets for fall wear. These slender, feathery stitches describe the outline of palm leaves, arabesques, and other oriental figures, which are filled in with a firmer seed stitch. The India stitches are particularly effective in leaves and vines. Guipure or yak lace, is used to complete the garment.

For protecting the facing of skirts that drag on the ground, an inner facing is now used of dark oil-cloth or morocco, bound with braid. It is more substantial than the plaited wigging, which is soon discolored and worn out. Two yards are sufficient for a skirt, as it is only placed on the back breadths.

A mixture of oxidized silver with gold is the latest novelty in jewelry. Necklaces, lockets, crosses, chatelaines, and oval ear-rings, are shown in this new combination. The necklaces have long bars, joined by links and prettily engraved. There is a fancy for antique looking chasing on gold and silver jewelry. Slight vines and delicate flowers, of which the merest outlines are traced, are the favorites for ornamentation. Oxidized silver ball ear-rings and silvered chatelaines are much worn with black dresses, both in and out of mourning. The oxidized silver most in vogue, is almost as dark as iron. Highly polished platinum, it is said, will take the place of the dark silver, and will be fashionable combined with gold. This will, we think, be but a fleeting fashion, for already there are so many imitations as to make persons care but little for the real, which is quite expensive. The fashionable gold ear-ring is bullet-size and quaintly chased, fastened by a screw in the ear, so that only the ball is seen. Among the latest styles in stone sets, are those of fine-cut jet associated with garnets or other bright red stones; these are thought to be very effective. The Persian jewelry is also much admired. This is a combination of brilliant stones of various colors set in one brooch. The designs are miniature copies of the intricate figures represented in Persian scarfs, shawls, carpets, etc.

New ruffs or collarettes are very high behind, coming low at the throat, and covering so much of the corsage front that any trimming to the waist is superfluous. They are made of silk folds of two shades, the darkest and palest of any color, and a ruff plaiting of muslin or net.

Another novelty is linen and lawn handkerchiefs, with colored hems, made of the India silk that washes like linen. They are chosen with reference to the dress worn. Some have plain hems, others have brier-stitching on the hem; others have striped hems of contrasting colors. There are also hems of fine batiste embroidered, to accompany collars of batiste to wear with black silks. A variety of these have rows of narrow Valenciennes laid on the hem, and wider lace on the edge. Another fancy is a fluted ruffle of spotted linen, like that of chemisettes, put around white handkerchiefs.

A loosely waved tress of false hair is now worn across the head, just above the forehead. This pretty fashion is welcomed by ladies who have burned or worn off their front hair in frizzing it, as this enables them to smooth away their own front hair out of sight, and let it grow long enough to be parted in the middle and drawn back in classic style.—*Godey's Lady's Book.*

A Douglas county office is described in some of the local papers as "looking a very lady, cracked in the golden glimmer of some [illegible] lake—a foam-fleck, snowy, yet [illegible], crowning the [illegible] of some sad Southern sea."

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE, AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

SEPTEMBER 27, 1873.

THE LOCAL PAPER.—You owe it to yourselves to rally liberally to its support, and exact from it as able, high toned a character as you would from any educator in your midst. It is in no sense beneath notice and care—for it is your representative. Indeed, in its character, it is the summation of the importance, interest and welfare of you all. It is the aggregate of your own consequence, and you cannot ignore it without miserably depreciating yourselves.—*New York Times.*

A question which now seems to be agitating the minds of some of our citizens is, Whether, supposing the South Park line should be built from this point, will Colorado Springs be an Eastern Terminus or a Way Station?

It would be difficult for anyone to answer that question, for railway companies have to be guided by circumstances, and cannot always do just what they would. The state of the money market, the currents of trade, and so forth exercise a very forcible influence, and as no one can predict exactly what they will be in the future, so no one, not even railway managers themselves, can predict exactly what will be their future action.

But Colorado Springs may be very well contented for the present, if it can secure the construction of the road, with a junction with the main line of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway at this point. The future may then be left, with a considerable amount of confidence, to take care of itself.

We are well aware that there is something almost ominous in the sound of the words "Way-Station" to so many places which fancied that railways were going to exalt them into great commercial centres, have found that the track, as it left them behind, took away with it the elements of their prosperity. But such can never be the case with Colorado Springs. If a place have nothing in it or around it to build it up, its confidence in railways will generally result in confusion, and it may have abundant cause to lament that it is only, after all, a Way-Station; but where, as here, there are intrinsic elements of prosperity, every additional branch of railway communication, no matter whether it stops there, or goes on elsewhere, must be an inevitable advantage.

What is Colorado Springs now but a Way Station between Denver and Pueblo? Yet we are surely not left out in the cold. There is scarcely a Denver citizen who goes down to Pueblo, or a Puebleite who goes up to Denver, who does not stop over at this Way Station, and refresh himself with a sight of our beautiful scenery or a draught from our noted Springs. And the visitors from both these places are astonished to find that this little Way Station, about midway between two metropoli, and but a short distance from either, is yet rapidly developing into an important point, with a large and independent trade of its own.

Should the South Park Railway develop, in the future, into a trans-continental road, and thus make Colorado Springs a Way Station upon it instead of a Terminus, the same thing will be repeated on a much larger and more advantageous scale. We should then be on the favorite highway to Utah and California, for undoubtedly a route through the great Parks of Colorado would be a very attractive one to travelers; and this would be a point at which nearly everyone would make a halt by the way. How is it now? Travelers bound to California go to Denver, or *via* Cheyenne direct, and, if they pay a flying visit to Pike's Peak they do so at an additional expense of time and money; yet a very large proportion of those who are bound for the Pacific Slope already register their names at our Hotels. Most assuredly if Colorado Springs were directly on the way, not one traveler out of ten, who would cross the Continent in search of health or pleasure, would pass us by, and many, charmed by the attractions which charm nearly every one who comes here, would conclude that there was sufficient of beautiful scenery and of delightful climate to satisfy them, and that it was needless to travel further in search of them.

Look at it which way we may, the South Park Railway, if it can only be accomplished, must inevitably confer great advantages on our Town. If it should terminate here, and raise us to [illegible]

As Winter approaches, it is desirable that some steps should be taken to provide intelligent recreation for our citizens. The fact that during the past week, two lectures—one of them a purely scientific one—have attracted large audiences, shows that our people are quite ready to avail themselves of all opportunities of recreating themselves and improving their minds; and there can be but little doubt that a weekly entertainment of some kind or other, would be much appreciated.

The chief obstacle is lack of a commodious room, but there is good prospect that we shall soon have this—as soon, probably, as any arrangements for such a course of entertainments could be completed.

Last Winter we had a Lyceum, which did some good service in its way, but which lapsed as Spring approached, and as interest was diverted, for a time, by the establishment of the Fire Company. Another lapsed institution is the "Society of Natural Science," which set out with some very worthy aims, but which was set going at too early a stage in the history of the Town, there being too few people of literary or scientific tastes to keep the ball rolling.

One or other, or both of these societies, or something of a kindred character, ought to be got into working shape. In a Town containing so many intelligent people, we ought certainly to have a Library, a Reading Room, a Museum, a Chess Club, and a regular course of Literary, Scientific, and Musical Entertainments. Cannot something be done to accomplish this?

Friend Wanless is growing rich fast. A very fine boy this time.

Professor Hayden's surveying party are now camped at the mouth of Bear Creek Cañon. Professor Hayden and others made the ascent of the Peak yesterday for the purpose of determining its height.

The Colony memberships now number 522, showing a steady increase. And yet we are told that people are deterred from investing here, through the "cloud on the titles." The town, to our thinking, grows quite fast enough for its strength.

During Fair week the Denver and Rio Grande Railway will give excursion rates from all points on the road to Denver. Return tickets will be sold at a fare and a third. The return ticket from Colorado Springs will be $7.70.

The Children of the Methodist Sunday School had a singing practice in the church on Wednesday evening last. They have been provided with a new set of books, and seem to be very much interested in the practices.

Mr. Jesse Randall, the collector of the Georgetown "Randall Cabinet," called at our office the other day to show us a specimen of marble from a ledge which he has recently discovered in South Park, and which, he thinks, will prove to be of considerable value.

The Rev. H. B. Gage has resigned the charge of the Presbyterian Church of Colorado Springs, and will probably leave during the coming month. His destination is not yet determined upon. Mr. Gage was one of our earliest citizens, and has been the chief instrument in building up the Presbyterian Church here—both material and spiritual.

It would be a good thing if some people would practice what they preach. We heard a gentleman the other day holding forth on the importance of patronizing home institutions, and the next day, down at the depot, we saw a lot of goods which had just come from Denver for him. Our own merchants have strong claims which should not be overlooked. Many of them are carrying heavy stocks, and well-assorted stocks, too; and they are selling at rates which leave them only a comparatively small margin of profit. They are therefore entitled to support from their fellow-citizens and ought to have it. Unless they receive it, how is the Town to be built up as a place of any commercial importance?

The injunction case, H. C. Childs *v.* B. F. Sweet, was heard before Judge Hallett, at the County Clerk's Office on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The case arose out of two notices of sale issued by the defendant, based, one upon a mortgage for the security of certain promissory notes, and the other upon an agreement that certain stock might be sold to reimburse the defendant for any moneys paid out by him for the running expenses of what is known as "The Childs' Ranche." The application of Mr. Childs was for an injunction to stop the sales, and numerous reasons were given in support of his application in the bill which was filed. His Honor gave a very patient and careful hearing to the case, and, at its close, dismissed the application as to the sale under the mortgage; in regard to the other sale, he reserved judgment that the defend-

It can't be said of the weather that it is neither hot nor cold, for it is both.

We are pleased to see that Judge McFerran is again about.

Professor Hayden, of the U. S. Geological Survey, was in Town on Thursday last.

The building on the Summit of Pike's Peak will probably be ready for the roof on Wednesday next.

Probate Court of El Paso County will open on the [illegible] of October, and District Court on the [illegible] of November.

The road up the hill on the west side of the Monument needs some attention. Buggy springs cannot be bought for nothing.

General Palmer and family, and his secretary, Mr. C. F. Stevens, left yesterday for Philadelphia. We understand that they are likely to be away for some considerable time.

Colorado City, to console herself for the loss of the County Seat, has set up a Dance House. It is an institution which we need not want to take away from her.

Mrs. Fitz Hugh Ludlow, a lady who bears a name that is well-known and honored in the West, is amongst the guests at the Colorado Springs Hotel.

There was a runaway on Thursday between here and Colorado City. The wagon contained several sewing-machines, which were taken up in a rather bad condition.

Mr. A. B. Hart has removed his Blacksmith Shop to Ford's stand, on the corner of Cascade Avenue and Huerfano Street.

Mr. R. C. Lyon qualified as Justice of the Peace on Thursday last, and is now ready for business. His office will be in Mr. Humphrey's Brick Building opposite the Postoffice.

Messrs. Swisher, Holmes & Co. have dissolved partnership. Mr. Holmes will continue the Transfer business, and will also resume the Livery Business at the old stand on Tejon Street.

Our County Clerk reports that business is very brisk with him, and that he and his deputy have hard work to keep pace with it.

A gymnastic performance was given in Foote's Hall last Saturday evening, when several of our amateurs presented themselves before the public. There was a fair attendance, and those who were there were very well satisfied with the performance.

During the hearing of the Injunction case the other day, Judge Baldwin tried to put in a word or two. His eloquence, however, was cut short, as Judge Hallett handed him over to the tender mercies of the Sheriff.

Mr. R. Rickens has established a stone-yard on Tejon Street, just north of Wanless' new building. Some of the finest building stone in the Territory is now being quarried in this neighborhood, and may be seen at the aforesaid yard.

Some little excitement was caused on Huerfano Street on Tuesday evening, by the upsetting of a buggy. The occupants, a man and boy, were thrown out, and the former was rather badly cut in the face by falling upon a stone.

We acknowledge the receipt of invitations to the opening of the Summit Station on Pike's Peak, to the Annual Fair at Denver, and to the Convention on Irrigation in the same city. We shall do our best to respond to all.

A meeting of the Town Trustees was held on Tuesday evening; Mr. Matt. France in the chair. There was a full board present. Several bills were received, and referred to the finance committee.

Mr. Humphrey, who bought the two red lots at the corner of Pike's Peak Avenue and Tejon Street, has sold off about half of them in small lots, and realized within $100 of the price which he paid for the whole. The prices for lots 22 feet by 47½ feet have ranged from $300 to $500.

Messrs. Chase and Howbert will have the Tax List in shape for collection by the first of next month. This is a month or so earlier than the time when it was ready last year. Tax-payers will, doubtless, feel deeply grateful that such an improvement has been brought about.

We were favored yesterday with calls from Professor E. D. Cope and Lieut. Stevenson, of the Hayden Expedition. Dr. Hayden and Lieut. Stevenson are likely to spend a few days in Colorado Springs, after which they will return to Washington, to put into shape the results of this season's explorations and to make arrangements for next year's work.

A petition is about to be presented to the County Commissioners, asking for the location of a road from Colorado Springs to Bear Creek. At present, the settlers in that neighborhood have great difficulty in getting to and from their farms, and the matter, we hope, will have immediate attention. Such a road is also most desirable in connection with the Pike's Peak Trail.

Here is how outsiders look at the Railway Bond question. The Golden [illegible]

The County Commissioners have appointed Mr. W. F. Chase attorney for the county.

Married people, look at the Divorce Notices in our advertising columns. And, let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall.

Grace Greenwood will give an Entertainment—consisting of Readings and Recitations in costume—in the Presbyterian Church on Tuesday evening next.

Amongst to-day's arrivals at Colorado Springs, were Mr. Thomas Cree, Secretary of the Indian Peace Commission, Mr. Otto Mears, of Saguache, and John C. Heenan, the ex-pugilist.

Farmers and gardeners should remember that the coming month is a capital time for ploughing. Bear in mind that Fall ploughing and Fall irrigating will make less work and larger crops when Spring and Summer come.

Mrs. Wallace brought us the other day, an exceedingly handsome boquet gathered from Mrs. McGuire's garden. We placed it alongside Mr. Gould's, and could not decide which deserved the palm. We also acknowledge receipt of a basket of vegetables from Capt. DeCoursey, including some very fine Lima beans and an enormous radish that was big enough to be a beet. We propose another year to set up an exhibition of garden products.

Somebody has stolen the collar belonging to our black Newfoundland. If said somebody took the collar for his own wearing, he is freely welcome to it; otherwise, we shall be glad if he will return it at his earliest convenience, as dogs which go about uncollared are liable to extermination, and we can't afford to lose "Jack."

The Signal Corps report high wind on the Peak on Thursday—the highest they have experienced there. The velocity was fifty miles an hour. The Signal Corps on Mount Washington have been reporting a wind of one hundred miles an hour, but our boys intend to beat them yet, even if they have to "blow" themselves.

We had the pleasure of a call on Wednesday last from Judge Hallet, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory. He expressed much astonishment at the rapid progress which has been made here. To one who, not many years ago, had a narrow escape from Indians on the spot where our Town now stands, the up-growth of such a thriving young city in so short a time, must undoubtedly be somewhat surprising.

Our postmaster is now set up with the most commodious office in the Territory outside of Denver. A large number of additional lock and glass boxes are to be provided at once, and the accommodation will then be all that can be desired. The amount of mail matter that is now received at and sent from the Colorado Springs post-office entitles it to rank as the equal, if not superior of any in the southern part of the Territory.

Messrs. France, Howbert & Co., have just completed a full set of Abstracts of Titles to property in El Paso County, including Colorado Springs. In the course of their work, they have detected many flaws in deeds conveying property in Town, owing to the ignorance or carelessness of those who have drawn them up, and it will be well for those who have bought property in Town at second hand to consult them, as future complications may thus be avoided, at a very trifling present outlay. Messrs. France & Co's Abstract Books will also be of much value to such people as make loans secured on real estate. Now that there is such a set, our citizens can only blame themselves if they have any defective titles.

TAXES AND TAX-PAYERS.

Every now and again, somebody comes forward with the patent discovery that railroad companies are bloated and soulless corporations which are continually imposing heavy burdens of taxation on the sections through which their roads run. This had to be dragged into the County Seat question at the late election, and there were many who voted against Colorado Springs, simply because it was considered that the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company have an interest in building up this Town. Does it ever occur to those people, who make an outcry about railways causing taxation, that, as a rule, railways are by far the heaviest tax-payers that can be found; and that it would be cutting their own throats for them to encourage, in any way, unnecessary and unbeneficial taxation? The assessment of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company alone amounts to over two hundred thousand dollars, whilst, with that of the kindred companies,—the Colorado Springs Company, National Land and Improvement Company and Central Colorado Improvement Company (which are operating here through its influence)—it reaches not less than half a million dollars, or about one-fourth of the total assessment of the County. Should the South Park Railway be constructed *via* the Ute Pass, this proportion will, of course, be largely increased.

Bringing the question to the test of actual facts, what do we find—that the government of the railway has increased the burden of taxation or not? In 1869, the county tax was 22 mills; in 1870, 18 mills; [illegible]

GRACE GREENWOOD'S LECTURE.

There was a full house on Tuesday evening to hear Grace Greenwood's lecture on "The Heroic in Common Life."

Citing many instances of renowned heroism, which will forever live on the pages of history owing to the prominence of the actors therein, or the notoriety of the occurrences, the lecturer gave parables (many of which had come under her own knowledge) in which the heroes and heroines were unhonored and unsung—people belonging to the lower ranks of life,—outcast women, unknown engineers and firemen, common sailors, little children, but who had done deeds of daring and self-sacrifice that were well worthy to rank alongside any of those which had been made known to an admiring world.

Passing from specific cases, the lecturer proceeded to show how common life abounds with opportunities for the exercise of those virtues which constitute true heroism, and how the discharge of ordinary duties frequently evokes them. She showed, in brief, that high station or great circumstances are by no means necessary to the creation of heroes, but that opportunities cluster round the path of every one.

The lecture was listened to throughout with the deepest attention, and the recitation of one or two poems, appropriate to the subject—especially that of "Flynn of Virginia"—had a marked effect upon the audience.

In the latter part of the lecture humor was indulged in, and called forth some hearty laughter, especially a passage in which the lecturer spoke of the degeneracy of physical power in the women of the present day as compared with that of their great-great-grand-mothers. Narrating the well-known story of the siege of a town in Germany, when, at the surrender, the women were allowed to depart in peace carrying with them their most precious possessions, and each woman was soon afterwards seen emerging from the gates with her husband or her lover upon her back, the lecturer asked what the women before her would do, if Colorado Springs were besieged by some powerful foe,—the "Old Town" for instance,—and, being overcome, after a stout resistance, by the force of superior numbers, the enemy offered such terms as were offered to the German women. She feared that it would fare rather hard with some of the men.

The proceeds of the lecture, amounting to about $56, after deducting all expenses, were given to the Episcopal Church Building Fund.

The Episcopal Church Building Committee desire to tender their thanks, through our columns, to Grace Greenwood for her kindness in delivering the lecture "The Heroic in Common Life," the net proceeds of which, fifty-six dollars and sixty cents, they have received through the hands of Mr. Gerald De Coursey.

COLORADO BEFORE THE FLOOD.

Professor Cope, of Philadelphia, who has spent the Summer in Colorado making Geological examinations, in connection with the Hayden Expedition, delivered an interesting lecture on the above subject in the Reading Room last evening. The room was crowded, and many were obliged to leave for lack of accommodation. By the aid of the black-board, Professor Cope succeeded in presenting his subject with so much clearness that the most unscientific were able to follow him, and to derive a large amount of interest and instruction from his lecture.

Beginning with a general sketch of the three great divisions in the earth's crust,—the Palæozoic or Old Life, the Mesozoic, or Middle Life, and the Tertiary, or New Life—he proceeded to show to which of these three great divisions the different portions of country round Colorado Springs belong. Pike's Peak, he said, was of Palæozoic rock, or of rock belonging to a period still older than that, when there was *no* life at all. The red rocks leaning against the mountain,—those in the neighborhood of Manitou, including the rocks of the Garden of the Gods,—were assigned to the Mesozoic period; whilst the Mesas (the "Divide" amongst them, for Professor Cope said it was of the same formation) were said to be Tertiary. The Mountain Range, the audience were told, was thrust up at the close of the Mesozoic Period, this being evident from the fact that the Mesozoic rocks,—the sandstones, limestones, etc.—were thrust up along with the great mountains, and now lie tilted against their sides; whereas the Tertiary rocks—those composing the mesas, etc.—lie horizontally, showing that they were deposited after the Mountain Range was elevated.

The Rocky Mountains are therefore quite young in comparison with some other ranges—the Alleghanies, for instance—and this, the lecturer pointed out, caused them to be so gigantic in size and so rugged and picturesque in form, the older ranges of mountains having been ground down by the long lapse of ages until they are comparatively insignificant in height and smoothed and rounded in [illegible]

country to constitute large areas of country, the mesas and the country in their neighborhood showing plainly that they have been made from the *débris* of the mountains.

The successive beds, of which this newer country is composed, were formed underneath the waters of a series of fresh-water lakes; the *débris* of the mountains being carried down thither by the numerous mountain-streams, and deposited upon their bottoms. These beds of ancient lakes contain numerous remains of the animals which lived in the former ages, those whose remains are found in one set of beds being quite different from those found in another, and all of them differing from the kinds which are now in existence. Respecting these old-world animals,—some of them very remarkable in their structure—Professor Cope gave some very interesting particulars, tending to show the character of the climate and the country when they were in existence, and concluded with some rather bold speculations (founded on the study of comparative anatomy) as to the origin of the human race.

BUILDING AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Buckingham has made a two-story addition to his residence on Huerfano Street.

Mr. Root has begun work on his building on Tejon Street.

Mr. Degraff has his residence on Weber Street nearly completed.

Ex-Sheriff Eubank intends shortly to build himself a residence in Colorado Springs.

Mr. Henry Payton seems to be doing a large share of the building which is going on in town. He has now in hand buildings for Major McAllister, Dr. Suther and Mr. Wanless, and himself, and is doing very creditable work.

If our bricklayers would make their mortar-joints a little thinner, their work would look all the better.

The open-timbered roof of the Episcopal Church has been completed, and is a piece of good workmanship; when stained and varnished, it will have a very handsome appearance.

Mr. Burnett is touching up his residence on Wahsatch Avenue, and otherwise improving his property.

Mr. Kerrick is making improvements on his residence on Wahsatch Avenue.

Mr. [illegible] Curtis has nearly finished his residence on Cascade Avenue. It is a handsome building of two stories.

Mr. [illegible] Whipple is building himself a residence on Tejon Street near to Boulder.

The second story of Mr. Wanless' Building, on the corner of Pike's Peak Avenue and Tejon Street, will, when completed, be used as the temporary Court House. The walls are running up at a good rate.

Brick or stone, with sheet iron, instead of shingles, for roof-covering, are henceforth to be the rule in Colorado Springs. All the less work for the Fire Company.

Amongst others who are mentioned as about to build themselves residences at Colorado Springs are Miss Anna Dickinson, Dr. Hayden, the eminent Explorer and Geologist, and Mrs. Fitz Hugh Ludlow, widow of the author of "The Heart of the Continent."

The first loads of brick for the School House were hauled on to the ground yesterday; and the bricklayers will get to work on Monday or Tuesday next. The building will then be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

The brick front of Mr. Weed's building, next to Wm. B. Young & Co's bank, is being rapidly pushed forward. Mr. Martin has already a large stock of China, Glassware, etc., in the building.

The walls of Major McAllister's house on Cascade Avenue are rising rapidly. When completed, it will be far the handsomest residence yet put up in the Town, but we understand that others will shortly be erected in the same neighborhood, which will be quite worthy to show their faces alongside of it.

There is a gentleman in Town, who intends to establish Machine Shops somewhere in the Territory, and is looking for a suitable location. We hear that he is favorably impressed with Colorado Springs, and will very probably make it his choice.

We have been informed that a company is about to be incorporated for the purpose of putting up a block of brick buildings, the second story of which is to be devoted to a Public Hall. We heard that it was Mr. Wanless' intention to make the upper story of his brick building a Room for public purposes; and when the School-House is completed, we shall have a very commodious room there, so that, at present, there is an abundant prospect of accommodation in the Public Hall line.

A New Orleans paper tells of a printer who, when his fellow workmen went out to drink beer, during the working hours, put in the bank the exact amount which he would have spent if he

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THE SPORTING FRATERNITY.

To the Editor of the Gazette:

SIR.—It is with grief and indignation that I notice communications flying thick and fast through the columns of your contemporary, from persons who are endeavoring to get up matches for fights between their respective dogs and cats.

Is it for this that we, sainted pioneers of '73, have toiled, endured privations and fought grass-hoppers and—things for the past two years? Must the result of our labors be grasped and monopolized by this disreputable so-called "sporting fraternity" and its *organ?*

Shall dog-fights and cat-fights be the favorite diversion of the rising generation who will soon succeed us in representing the best interests of the country? For shame, gentlemen!

Let us cultivate a higher aim in life than to own the best fighting dog or the gamest cat in Town.

Who are these parties that thus thrust themselves upon the public notice, and of what material is their much vaunted stock? Do we know anything of the fighting qualities of their dogs or their cats, or does any one know anything of them? Where is their record?

As for myself, though an humble and unpretentious citizen, yet I am willing to bring these fellows to the test by putting my stub-tailed dog "Dick," with bow legs and saddle-colored belly, against any two of their cats, for one hundred dollars a corner; the animals to be tied up in a coffee-sack, and fight according to the New Jersey code, and catch weights. The result to be decided by the Foreman of the Fire Company, one Town Trustee, and a member of the School Board, who will act as judges and referees. Now, my fine gentlemen of the "sporting fraternity," these are my terms; read them carefully, and then put up or—shut up.

REFORMER.

TERRITORIAL JOTTINGS.

Denver is busy preparing for the Great Fair, which opens on Tuesday next. As the *Denver Mountain* says, the farmers have already been looking carefully over their fields for enormous beets which they may exhibit as "average" specimens, and the ladies [illegible] been to consult their grandmothers about the baking of the loaves of bread, for which they hope to obtain premiums. Now, therefore, nothing remains but for all the [illegible] of the Territory to gather together and behold the result. We are glad to learn that there is every prospect that the Fair will be a great success.

After the Fair, will come the great Irrigation Convention, which is to be held in Denver on the [illegible] of October, and which, it is hoped, will result in the evolution of some grand scheme for bringing "these boundless plains" under water and cultivation. If something moderate be aimed at, something may, perhaps, be accomplished; but too big a [illegible], the is pretty certain to fail. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] height, "[illegible] [illegible], lest it run itself out of breath," and the advice will [illegible] other things to [illegible] first [illegible].

The Central City *Register* says that, when the Legislature meets, an attempt will be made to saddle upon the Territory the bonded debts of such [illegible] as have voted aid to railroads, to the full extent of such indebtedness. [illegible] little talked of as yet, but it will make its appearance, as certain as the Assembly [illegible] and its development [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] will depend upon the encouragement it receives. This, says another paper, is only an attempt on the part of Arapahoe County to get rid of a load she can not carry. She contracted that load without asking the consent of the other counties, and she will have to dispose of it without their help. With all of which we most cordially agree. If Denver wants all the good things of the Territory—railways included—let her pay for them. If our Colorado Springs representative does not put a spoke in that wheel, we shall be much mistaken.

Denver, by the way, ought to be able to pay, without grumbling or grudging, if all her citizens do as well as one Madame Croze, who, it is said, has been engaged in business of a mercantile character (millinery, we believe) for the past three years in that city, and has just retired with a capital of over $21,000. Report has it that she is about to be married to a prominent professional gentleman of the city. The trouble is that, if milliners grow rich, it is a sign that somebody has had to foot some pretty long bills.

Colorado can already boast a population whose general intelligence and refinement somewhat astonishes the Easterners who come hither, armed to the teeth with bowie-knives and revolvers, expecting to find us benighted savages living in a howling wilderness. The time, we believe, is not far distant when we shall have a population which may favorably compare, as to intelligence, taste, culture, and all the solid graces of civilization, with any in the world. As the Greeley *Tribune* pointedly remarks, nothing is more certain than that many of the best people in the States, with high culture, fine taste, and wealth, are coming to Colorado to live. It is invariably the case that, when a person of this class comes hither, he or she is at once charmed with the mountain scenery, the pure, bracing air, and the solid roads, and then comes the thought, expressed in words, "I want to live here." This spirit has only commenced to operate, and it will spread and grow, year after year, and generation after generation, until Europe and the Alps will sink into comparative insignificance.

Meanwhile, more and more Territory is being won, by peaceful triumphs, from the Indians, and savagery contracts and recedes. The Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Chairman of the Indian Peace Commission, has just succeeded in bringing to a favorable issue the negotiations which have so long been going on with the Utes for the cession of the San Juan country. The agreement, says the Denver *News*, specifies that for certain considerations the Indians cede to the Government all that portion of the country in Southwestern Colorado, from the eastern line of the Reservation to within a few miles of the San Miguel River, where it follows south the range of the San Juan Mountains, containing about 3,500,000 acres, and covering a section sixty miles wide by seventy-five in length. This embraces the San Juan mines. The Uncompahgre country is exempted, and if it is found that any of that section infringes upon this territory as laid off, the lines are to be run so as to throw it out. The agreement expressly stipulates that all that country where mines have been discovered, or are likely to be found, shall be turned over to the Government.

Most of the tourists have now taken their departure, and trains from the East come in lightly laden; a few mornings ago the K. P. brought to Denver one solitary passenger. It is gratifying to know, however, that, with very few exceptions, our Summer visitors have been delighted with their visits, and will not fail to recommend Colorado to their friends. Well-informed railroad men—those whose business it is to study the passenger traffic—tell us, we

are told, that the travel to Colorado next year will be quite or more than double that of this year.

Invalids continue to come, many of them to recover, some of them to die almost as soon as they arrive. It cannot be too frequently reiterated that consumptives, when far gone, have little to hope from coming to Colorado, and had better stay at home amongst their friends. To such as are not very far advanced in the disease, Colorado offers a most certain cure.

The in-gathering of the harvest is nearly over, and crops generally are reported good. In the northern part of the Territory, the grass-hoppers made havoc, yet a fair yield was obtained, and from most portions in Southern Colorado, comes the news that the crops are more than usually abundant. Weather is now favorable for Fall work.

Business as a rule is good; collections have been easier of late; and a brisk Fall trade is looked for.

HOW THE WORLD WAGS.

The financial outlook begins to brighten, and it is thought by many that the worst is now over.

Jay Cooke & Company have prepared a statement of their assets and liabilities, which is to be submitted to their creditors. The following is a summary of their liabilities: $7,030,000 in assets, bills receivable, bank, insurance and other stocks; bonds and real estate, $7,867,640; loans to the North Pacific Railway Company, $3,750,000; stocks of the Oregon Navigation Company, $1,500,000; loans to the North Pacific Railroad Company on bonds of the company, $4,008,215; second mortgage railroad bonds, stocks, etc., $2,550,350, making a total of $15,06,112. The above exhibits of liabilities exclusive of $1,701,140, loans of the firm which are fully secured by good collaterals. The excess of collaterals upon these loans has been estimated and included in the assets. The firm expects soon to submit a proposition for settlement with its creditors which it believes will be acceptable to the latter, although it will, of course, require time in the conversion of its assets. The handsome showing made leaves no doubt of its ability to pay every dollar of its indebtedness with interest and still have a surplus of several million dollars.

A Washington dispatch says that the most prominent depositor, next to President Grant, in the First National Bank, is Andrew Johnson. At the time of the failure of the bank, Mr. Johnson had $60,000 to his credit, on which he was receiving six per cent. interest, and this was his only revenue, and should the bank be unable to fulfill its obligations, a contingency by no means impossible, ex-President Johnson will be a most penniless.

From Arizona we learn that the Apaches have been again at their bloody work. On September 12th, they killed Wm. Sampson, on Final Creek, Arizona. Sheriff Tyner, of Yuma, captured Manuel Labiate, the murderer of Lumby, and while the party were on the way to Maricopa County, the people took the prisoner from the Sheriff and hanged him. It seems as though nothing short of extermination would work a permanent cure.

From the South comes the good news that yellow fever is decreasing, and that eating physicians are sanguine as to its permanent abatement.

Amongst other items of news which come to hand from Washington are the announcements first, that Treasurer Spinner is very sick with malarial fever; secondly, that the President has tendered the office of Chief Justice to Senator Conkling, and that the Senator will accept.

Of foreign news, one of the most important items is that France has paid to Germany the last instalment of the war indemnity, and is now free from the presence of her foe.

The "cry of the children" of the female gender in China must be vociferous indeed, if, as says the Chinese provincial treasurer of Hupei, their parents drown them at the rate of eighty per cent. This person has issued an edict to his people forbidding this method of thinning out the female population, and plies them with various arguments and threat to induce them to desist from the inhuman practice. Among other convincing appeals he remarks that the children can be sent to a foundling hospital; that they will find husbands if allowed to live. He also threatens them with the vengeance of heaven, and finally with punishment for wilful murder.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

From readings taken for the Smithsonian Institute by Mr. E. Copley, at Colorado Springs.

SEPT.	1873	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.	Mean of day	SKIES.
18,	"	43 5	64	50	52 5	Fair
19,	"	42 5	62	46	50 2	"
20,	"	49 5	68	48 5	55 3	Clear.
21,	"	46	67	49 5	54 3	"
22,	"	51	70	50	57	"
23,	"	50	81 5	49 5	60 3	"
24,	"	41	56	37	44 7	"
Mean of Week		46 21	66 93	49 21	54 12	

A few drops of rain fell on the 21st. First frost on the 20th; nothing injured.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY.

EARNINGS FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 21.

Main Line.

Passenger	$2,221.28
Freight	3,768.02
Miscellaneous	18.75
Total	$6,008.05

Arkansas Valley Branch.

Freight	$107.90
Passenger	415.09
Total	$522.99

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SLOAN SAW MILL AND LUMBER CO.

The above company, having sold their business in Colorado Springs, have put their accounts into the hands of MR. J. M. DAVIDSON for collection. All persons indebted are notified that prompt payment will be enforced.

FOR SALE.

Horse, Buggy, and Harness. Horse gentle and sound; is perfectly safe for a lady to ride or drive. Can be seen at S. M. Sanders' Livery Stable.

SELECT SCHOOL.

A school will be opened on Monday, September 29th, opposite the Baptist Church, by JULIA D. BRAINERD.

Terms—$3.00 and $4.00 per month. Higher English taught if desired.

References—Rev. [illegible] B. Gage, and Rev. F. C. Millington.

FOR RENT.

Two large unfurnished rooms on first floor of Hunt House. Enquire of Wm. Wagner, D. & R. G. R. R. Office.

THREE STORES TO LET.

Thomas Wanless requests persons wishing to rent business houses to consult him immediately in regard to the size and finish, as he will have three to rent by October 1st; one on Tejon Street, and two on Pike's Peak Avenue.

FOR SALE.

Block 210, containing four acres, on Tejon Street, north of University Grounds; also lot three, block 21, on Cascade Avenue. Inquire of S. F. AMBROSE.

WRITING CLASS.

MR. W. F. MEEK is about to establish a Writing Class in the office formerly occupied by the *Mountaineer*, on Pike's Peak Avenue. The class will meet on Monday evening next, at seven o'clock. Terms, $3.00 per scholar for twelve lessons. Mr. Meek shows some specimens of penmanship which prove him to be a master of the art.

SEWING MACHINE.

A Beckwith Sewing Machine, quite new, for sale. See advertisement in another column, for description of the Beckwith.—Apply at the office of this paper.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, Charles Holmes, of the County of El Paso, and Territory of Colorado, made and executed his certain Deed of Trust, bearing date the nineteenth day of December, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, to Alfred Sayre, of the County of Arapahoe, and Territory of Colorado, of the following described realty, situate, lying and being in the County of El Paso, in said Territory of Colorado, viz: The south half of northwest ¼ of section number 6, in township No. 16, south of range No. 65, west, containing seventy-three acres, and ninety hundredths, said land being the homestead of said Charles Holmes, commuted to cash entry, December 8th, 1871, which said deed of trust is duly recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of said County of El Paso, on the twenty-third day of December, A. D., 1871, in book "A" at page ninety-six, and was given to secure to William A. Bell, the payment of a certain promissory note, bearing date the eleventh day of October, A. D., 1871, made by the said Charles Holmes, and payable to the order of the said William A. Bell, with special covenants in said promissory note contained, said note being due and payable six months after the date thereof, for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest at twenty per cent. per annum till paid.

AND WHEREAS, default was and still is made in the payment of the said promissory note, and interest thereon, according to the terms and conditions of the said note, and of said deed of trust.

Now therefore, at the request of the said William A. Bell, and in pursuance of the provisions of said deed of trust, and by virtue of the power and authority granted to me and by the same, I shall, on Monday, the third day of November, A. D., 1873, at the door of the Court House, in the town of Colorado Springs, in the Territory of Colorado, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, sell and dispose of at public auction, the above described premises, together with all and singular the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging.

ALFRED SAYRE, Trustee.

DIVORCE.

TERRITORY OF COLORADO, County of El Paso. } ss.

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Colorado Territory, within and for the County of El Paso. To the November term, A. D., 1873.

Missouri Ann Cross, complainant, vs. Benjamin F. Cross, defendant. Bill for Divorce.

To Benjamin F. Cross, defendant in the above entitled cause: You are hereby notified that the said Missouri Ann Cross, complainant, hath filed in said Court, on the chancery side thereof, her certain bill of complaint, praying for a divorce from you, which cause is now pending in said Court, and that a summons has been issued therein against you, returnable to the November term of said Court, to be holden at the Court House in the town of Colorado Springs, in the County and Territory aforesaid, on Tuesday, the fourth day of November, A. D., 1873. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Benjamin F. Cross, be and appear in said Court, on said day, and plead, answer, or demur to said bill, the same will be taken for confessed, and a decree entered accordingly.

GEORGE A. BUTE, Clerk,
by I. Howbert, Deputy.

J. M. Davidson,
Solicitor for complainant.
Colorado Springs, Sept. 25th, 1873.

DIVORCE.

TERRITORY OF COLORADO, County of El Paso. } ss.

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Colorado Territory, within and for the County of El Paso, to the November term, A. D., 1873.

John L. Townsend, Complainant, vs. Hester A. Townsend, *nee* Myers, Defendant. Bill for Divorce.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Hester A. Townsend, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said District Court of El Paso County, notice is hereby given to the said Hester A. Townsend, that the complainant filed his certain bill of complaint, praying for a divorce, in said court, on the chancery side thereof, on the 23rd day of September A. D., 1873, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said court, against said defendant, returnable on the first Tuesday of November next, (1873,) as is required by law. Now, unless you, the said Hester A. Townsend, shall personally be and appear before said District Court of El Paso County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden in the town of Colorado Springs, in said county, on the first Tuesday, it being the 4th day of November, A. D., 1873, and plead, answer, or demur to said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged, and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered according to the prayer of said bill.

GEORGE A. BUTE, Clerk,
by Irving Howbert, Deputy.

J. M. Davidson,
Solicitor for Complainant.
Colorado Springs, Sept. 26, 1873.

DIVORCE.

TERRITORY OF COLORADO, County of El Paso. } ss.

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Colorado, within and for the County of El Paso. To the November term, A. D., 1873.

Levina A. Piper, complainant, vs. Lysander B. Piper, defendant. Divorce.

To Lysander B. Piper, defendant in the above entitled cause: You are hereby notified that the said Levina A. Piper, complainant, hath filed in said Court, on the chancery side thereof, her certain bill of complaint, praying for a divorce from you, which cause is now pending in said Court, and that a summons has been issued therein against you returnable to the November term of said Court, to be holden at the Court House in the town of Colorado Springs, in the County and Territory aforesaid, on Tuesday, the fourth day of November, A. D. 1873. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Lysander B. Piper, be and appear, in said Court, on said day, and plead, answer, or demur, to said bill, the same will be taken for confessed, and a decree entered accordingly.

GEORGE A. BUTE, Clerk,
by I. Howbert, Deputy.

J. M. Davidson,
Solicitor for complainant.
Colorado Springs, Sept. 24th, 1873.

DIVORCE.

TERRITORY OF COLORADO, COUNTY OF EL PASO. } ss.

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District of Colorado Territory, within and for the County of El Paso, to the November term, A. D., 1873.

Elizabeth R. Crandall, Complainant, vs. Asa L. Crandall, Defendant. Divorce.

To Asa L. Crandall, defendant in the above entitled cause: You are hereby notified that the said Elizabeth R. Crandall, complainant, hath filed in said court, on the chancery side thereof, her certain bill of complaint, praying for a divorce from you, which cause is now pending in said court, and that a summons has been issued therein, against you, returnable to the November term of said court, to be holden at the Court House, in the town of Colorado Springs, in said county and Territory, on Tuesday, the fourth day of November, A. D., 1873. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Asa L. Crandall, be and appear in said court, on said day, and plead, answer, or demur to said bill, the same will be taken for confessed, and a decree entered accordingly.

GEORGE A. BUTE, Clerk,
By Irving Howbert, Deputy.

J. M. Davidson,
Solicitor for Complainant,
Colorado Springs, Sept. 26, 1873.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between M. D. Swisher, Charles Holmes, Henry Burr, and Henry W. Lamb, doing business under the name and style of Swisher, Holmes & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm, will please call on Mr. W. B. SHERMAN, at the office of Matt. France, over the post office, in Colorado Springs, and settle the same at once.

M. D. SWISHER,
CHAS. HOLMES,
HENRY BURR,
HENRY W. LAMB.

Colorado Springs, Sept. 15th, 1873.

Charles Holmes desires to announce to the citizens of Colorado Springs and vicinity, that he will continue the Livery and Transfer Business at the old stand on Tejon Street. Thanking the public for their support in the past to the old firm, and wishing a continuation of the same, he will endeavor to please all who may call upon him.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICE.

Supreme Court of the Territory of Colorado, in Bankruptcy sitting for the District of Colorado.

In the matter of Emile Gehrung, bankrupt, in bankruptcy.

A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Emile Gehrung, of the county of El Paso, of the Territory of Colorado, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors; and payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the city of Denver, in said district, on the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1873, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of Samuel E. Brown, No. 383, Larimer Street, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

M. A. SHAFFENBURG,
U. S. Marshal and Messenger in Bankruptcy.
By W. L. SALISBURY, Deputy.

Notice of Final Settlement.

TERRITORY OF COLORADO, County of El Paso, } ss.

In the Probate Court, at the December term.

Notice is hereby given that I will, at the December term of the Probate Court of El Paso County, make a final settlement of my executorship of the estate of William Innes, deceased.

R. A. INNES,
Executor, with the will annexed.

September 25, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE business of sawing and manufacturing of Lumber heretofore carried on by the Florissant Mill Company, has this day been purchased by the undersigned, and will be carried on as heretofore.

Messrs. Castello & Chapman have consented to act as agents in Fairplay. Orders solicited.

Very Respectfully,
T. D. TE GEMPT.

Brick for Sale!

THE COLORADO SPRINGS BRICK COMPANY have a fresh kiln of Superior Brick burned and ready for delivery. No Brick will be delivered at the yard without an order from the Secretary.

WM. S. YOUNG, Secretary,
Colorado Springs Brick Co.

FOR SALE.

A fine pair of Horses; a Rockaway Carriage and a Buggy. Also one set of double Harness. All in first-class order, and will be sold very cheap. For terms, inquire of S. M. Sanders, where the horses and carriages may be seen, or [illegible] W. GREGORY, D. & R. G. R'y Office.

FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE ACRES OF Land, between Garden of the Gods and Manitou. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Title perfect. Apply at this office.

FOR SALE.

EIGHTY ACRES FINE FARMING LAND under cultivation, with good irrigating ditches located on Cheyenne Creek, about a mile and a half from Colorado Springs. Good house and barns on the premises. Will be sold at very low figures for cash. Parties may see a sketch of the place or the place by calling on

MATT. FRANCE,
Office, over P. O. Col. Springs.

Or ISAAC CARPENTER.

HOTEL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF THE POWERS CONFERRED in a certain Deed of Trust dated the 30th day of March, A. D. 1873, given by W. W. Allen to J. C. Wilson, Trustee, and I. W. Hill, H. E. Freeman, and J. R. Early advisers and associates in trust, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes given by the said W. W. Allen, and whereas, default in the payment of said notes have been made by the said W. W. Allen, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on Saturday, the 4th day of October, 1873, at 2 p. m., at the front door of the Court House in Colorado Springs, Colorado, the Hotel in the town of Colorado Springs, Colorado known as the

LA FONT HOUSE,

together with all the Furniture, Fixtures, etc. belonging to the same, as specified in the Deed of Trust to them. Any information in relation to the above will be cheerfully given by the undersigned.

J. C. WILSON,
Trustee, Colorado Springs.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of TRUE, HUNTER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on hereafter by H. A. TRUE and A. SUTTON, under the firm name of TRUE & SUTTON, who assume all liabilities, and to whom all debts due the firm are payable.

H. A. TRUE,
J. W. HUNTER,
A. SUTTON.

September 3, 1873.

H. A. TRUE. A. SUTTON.

TRUE & SUTTON,

Successors to Field & Hill,

Cascade Avenue, Colorado Springs,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Flour, Grain, AND PROVISIONS.

Forwarding and Commission MERCHANTS.

Will receive, store, and forward Freight to all Points in the Mountains, and take charge of all consignments of Ore and other shipments from the Mountains.

The Freighting business will be conducted by the undersigned, who will give prompt attention to all consignments.

A. W. HUNTER.

O. T. BARKER. R. C. LUESLED.

BARKER & LUESLED,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats,

CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

Groceries, Queensware, Etc.,

ALL OF WHICH WE PROPOSE SELLING LOW FOR CASH.

Pioneer Manufacturing COMPANY,

DEALERS IN

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

And Chicago Lumber,

ALSO A FULL STOCK OF

Colorado Dressed Lumber,

FLOORING, CEILING, AND MOULDINGS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

All kinds of Turning, Scroll Sawing, Matching, Surfacing, Etc., done to Order

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

J. W. FAIRFIELD,
Secretary and Manager.

Second-Hand Store,

HUERFANO STREET,

IF YOU HAVE ANYTHING YOU DO NOT want, or want anything you have not got, call at the

SECOND-HAND STORE.

Goods sold Cheap for Cash. Highest cash price paid for Household Goods, Horses, Wagons, and Harness for sale cheap. STRAYER BROS., Props.

FOR FINE Photographic Portraits

GO TO

PERRY & BOHM,

Satisfaction always guaranteed. Crayon, Mezzo-tints and Water Color Portraits a Specialty.

16th F. Street, DENVER.

LEWIS WHIPPLE,

CARPENTER,

CONTRACTOR & BUILDER,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Contracts taken and Material Furnished. Work Guaranteed.

Latest Fall and Winter Fashions,

HATS and CAPS,

JUST RECEIVED

AT LEONARD'S,

HUERFANO STREET.

DANIELS & CO.,

376 Larimer Street,

DENVER, - COLORADO,

Importers of and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

CROCKERY,

A full and complete assortment of China, Glassware, Wooden and Willow-ware, Fancy Goods, etc., constantly on hand. Orders from the trade solicited, which will receive prompt and careful attention.

BENITO BACA, Las Vegas, N. M. P. C. ARMIJO, Albuquerque, N. M.

BACA & ARMIJO,

Sheep Dealers,

Are ready to supply the Colorado and New Mexico markets with Ewes, Wethers, and Lambs, at the very lowest figures.

We have made Dr. S. B. Davis our Sole Agent for Colorado, who can be found at Charpiot's, Denver.

Parties wishing to purchase Sheep will please call on him, as he has full authority to contract for any amount, and any contract made by him we hold ourselves responsible for.

BACA & ARMIJO.

F. WITTRAM,

Successor to the

Sloan Saw Mill and Lumber Company,

DEALER IN

All Kinds of Colorado and Chicago

LUMBER,

Lath, Shingles, Doors, Sash, Etc.

YARD, NEAR THE FREIGHT DEPOT,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

NEW Hardware Store.

G. S. BARNES,

GENERAL DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, STEEL, NAILS,

COOKING AND HEATING

STOVES,

Colorado Springs, Colorado.

Tin Shop in Connection.

ALL Going to the County Seat.

THE EL PASO GARDEN, JUST OUT OF TOWN, foot of Tejon Street, will sell

LAGER BEER,

AT 5 CENTS A GLASS.

NEW CROCKERY STORE,

Tejon Street, COLORADO SPRINGS.

Next door north of Wm. B. Young & Co.'s Bank.

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

QUEENSWARE,

China, Glassware,

LOOKING-GLASSES, WINDOW GLASS.

PLATED WARE, LAMPS, LANTERNS, ETC.

Implement Warehouse.

BAIN WAGONS,
WALTER A. WOOD'S
REAPERS and MOWERS,
RAIL-ROAD SCRAPERS,
HOLLINGSWORTH and PACIFIC SULKY HAY-RAKES,
AND DEALER IN WAGON AND CARRIAGE WOOD STOCK.

THOMAS WANLESS,
AGENT.

Colorado Springs, Colorado.

BRANCH HOUSE OF WHARTON & KINSEY,

ESTABLISHED AT

COLORADO SPRINGS

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A COMPLETE Stock of the well known **Bain Wagons** made up expressly for Colorado Trade. **Walter A. Wood's Improved Reaper and New Iron Frame Dropper and Mower**, with Solid Brass Boxes, insuring light draft and durability. Also dealer in **Hollingsworth and Pacific Sulky Hay Rakes, Rail Road Scrapers, Plows, Farm Implements**, and dealer in **Wagon and Carriage Wood Stock.**

THOS. WANLESS,
AGENT.

Corner, Pike's Avenue and Tejon Street,
COLORADO SPRINGS.

GEO. HAMILTON,

Merchant Tailor

HUERFANO STREET,

East of Drug Store, COLORADO SPRINGS.

S. M. AYERS,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

TEJON STREET,

Next door north of "Out West" Printing Office,

COLORADO SPRINGS,

Is prepared to take all kinds of Photographs, Tintypes, and views of all the Mountain Scenery.

EXPRESS.

City & Wells, Fargo & Company's

DELIVERY.

All Goods Consigned to our care, will receive prompt and careful attention.

O. F. EVANS & CO.,

Office at Eagle Hotel, COLORADO SPRINGS.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

VARIETIES.

A citizen of Champaign, [illegible] is now living in a house with his fifth wife, seventeen children, and three mothers-in-law, and yet he is not [illegible].

A [illegible] opinion of girls is the same as it was [illegible] years ago, when I first [illegible] them.

In [illegible] of [illegible] points out that the [illegible] nesting propensity in boys is a relic of the disposition shown by the ancestral monkey [illegible] the [illegible] of the feathered tribe.

[illegible] opinion of boys [illegible] I [illegible] seen [illegible] one at that, I should [illegible] the whole of them for life, to [illegible] Bay.

[illegible] a [illegible] young man [illegible] religious [illegible] "I say, sir, to what sect do you [illegible] belong?" "Well, I don't exactly know," replied the other, "but to judge of [illegible] you make, [illegible] should say you belong [illegible]."

[illegible] the [illegible] these [illegible] the banks of the Ganges [illegible] and you will find that it has never [illegible] matter.

Four dollars' worth of music for thirty cents. [illegible] for the September number of Peter's Musical Monthly, price thirty cents, you will get [illegible] songs, a sacred quartet, [illegible] pieces, [illegible] instrumental pieces, worth four dollars. Address, J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway, New York.

A poor man, who has [illegible] long asked by a gentleman whether he had taken any remedy, replied, "No, I [illegible] taken any remedy, but I have taken lots of physic."

[illegible] We fear that millions of [illegible] same [illegible].

A new pocket [illegible] has been [illegible] you [illegible] a spring [illegible].

It is [illegible] that the use of [illegible] by the [illegible] a [illegible] epidemic [illegible]. This is a matter worth looking into by men of science.

[illegible]

[illegible] "No, I [illegible] not [illegible] but I'm speechless."

A [illegible] clergyman [illegible] took for his text the passage of the Psalms, "I said in my [illegible] all men are liars." Looking up, [illegible] I [illegible] have [illegible] after mature reflection.

[illegible]

[illegible] the lawyer will [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] composed the sublime poem of "Paradise Lost."

The *Alaska H[illegible]* [illegible] that Alaska claims [illegible] occasionally [illegible] mosquitoes. [illegible] of [illegible] announcement of [illegible] gold discoveries by [illegible] an American miner two years ago. [illegible] prospected at [illegible] River, Kenai [illegible] and found [illegible] but he was [illegible] and unprotected, and when the young eagles [illegible] first [illegible] them [illegible] was [illegible] Alaska [illegible] Alaska, it's a [illegible] one.

[illegible] Superintendent of Public Schools has [illegible] a device which appears promising. He recommends the establishment of an ungraded school, [illegible] the boys who swear, are [illegible] or who flagrantly violate any rule, which cannot be ordinarily punished by suspension or dismissal, and the girls who are of the same stamp, shall be sent from all the other schools, there to remain until they become fit for association with the better-behaved scholars in the graded schools. By this plan, the evil disposed will not be a source of [illegible] education, but will be done [illegible] in a school for manners as well as of mental instruction.

An Auckland paper says: "For some time attention has been occasionally drawn to the fact that aboriginal men in the Canterbury Province had been in the habit of going to their daily work in carriages. The Province of Auckland is not a whit behind Canterbury in this respect. For several weeks past a party of men employed baling hay for the market, on a farm in the [illegible] district, have indulged in the luxury of going every morning to their work in a trap with cushioned seats. They have been earning on an average 6s. per diem, and a few days ago they waited upon their employer and represented to him that it would be necessary for them to receive at least 100 per cent in the future, as they could not keep up a horse and buggy [illegible]."

A Detroit paper relates the following story in connection with the dog tax in that city: "A boy about [illegible] years of age, leading a lively little dog, called at the Central Station, and asked if that was the place where they shot dogs. Being answered in the affirmative, he said: 'Well, please shoot my poor little Dan. He's an awful good dog, and he stays with the baby all day, but father's dead and mother's sick, and I can't raise money to get a license.' Then, turning to the dog, the boy patted him, saying, 'Poor Dan, how Billy will cry when I tell him you're dead!' Big tears rolled down the boy's cheeks, and in a little time those around him had made up a purse sufficient to save his dog, and a person went with him after the license. The boy's eyes fairly sparkled at his unexpected luck, and, speaking to the dog, he cried, 'You're saved; let's go right home [illegible] Billy!'"

There is a livery stable keeper who won't let his horses to anybody without exacting a promise that "he will drive slow." One day a youth, who wanted to go to a funeral, applied for a horse. "My friend, you can have one if you will agree to drive slow." "Well, see here, I'm going to a funeral, and I'm bound to keep up with the procession if it kills the horse."

INFORMATION FOR STRANGERS.

COLORADO.

To borrow the expression of a well-known writer, the Territory of Colorado straddles the Rocky Mountains like a saddle—a part of it being on their eastern flank, a part on their western flank, and a part of it being taken up by the mountains themselves. It lies between the 37th and 41st parallels of north latitude, and the 102nd and 109th meridians of west longitude, being bounded on the north by Wyoming and Nebraska, and on the east by Nebraska and Kansas, and on the south by New Mexico, and on the west by Utah. The area embraced forms nearly a square, containing about 106,475 square miles, or 67,[illegible] acres—a greater extent of country than all of Great Britain, with a colony or two included, and quite as large as New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, with New Jersey thrown in for good measure.

For many reasons, Colorado is one of the most remarkable sections of country on the face of the earth.

Though not geographically, it is, really, the centre of the North American Continent. Up to its giant peaks, there is a gradual slope on every side, from the Atlantic on the east, the Pacific on the west, the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and the confines of the Polar Sea on the north.

The dwellers on its "plains" or *lower* lands, live, on the average, about a mile above the level of the sea, whilst those who live in its "mountain towns," are lifted still nearer heaven.

Its scenery is magnificently grand. Its climate is delicately cheering and healthful. The clear air and the bright sunshine, which continually characterize it, act like a charm upon the system, invigorating the bodily powers and enlivening the spirits. The dryness and purity of the atmosphere render it especially suitable for such as are of consumptive or asthmatic tendencies, or suffer from any affection of the throat or lungs; such—unless the disease has obtained too firm a grip—are almost certain to regain health and strength.

The resources of the country are almost limitless and innumerable.

Its mountains are seamed and streaked with precious metals of all kinds, gold and silver, copper and lead, coal and iron.

[illegible] in their brawny arms and lying at their feet, are peaceful valleys, wherein the farmer raises crops of rich abundance. Owing to the small rainfall, irrigation is necessary to the cultivation of the soil; but this, [illegible] compensated for by the great yield which is obtained.

Eastward from the mountains, the "great plains" stretch [illegible] covered with rich grasses which [illegible] the best pastures in the world. Sheep and cattle [illegible] thereon [illegible] winter as well as the summer [illegible].

The Foot Hills are covered with timber, and contain [illegible] excellent [illegible] power of the finest character.

[illegible] the three great productive industries [illegible] Mining, Agriculture, and Manufactures; and all the [illegible] Scenery and Climate calculate to make it a healthful and delightful home.

EL PASO COUNTY.

El Paso is one of the central counties of the Territory [illegible] physical characteristics, mountain, valley, and plain. Along its southern border stretches the [illegible] Colorado "Divide," [illegible] mountain spur, which takes its name from the fact that it separates the sections of country [illegible] of the Territory, the Platte on the north and the Arkansas on the south. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Lumber Trade is an important part of the business of the county, there being [illegible] engaged in it, and more timber, and [illegible] El Paso county than in any other county in the Territory.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

The town of Colorado Springs is situated in the centre of El Paso county, at a point where the Monument Creek [illegible] the Fontaine qui Bouille and where the Ute Pass opens on the plains.

It is a principal station on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, seventy-six miles south of Denver, the metropolis of the Territory, and forty-two miles north of Pueblo.

The town takes its name from a group of remarkable mineral springs in the immediate neighborhood. The most important of these are grouped together about five miles to the [illegible] of [illegible] which has been given the name of Manitou. These are the celebrated "Boiling Springs," which, years ago, were made known to the world by Fremont, Ruxton and other writers. Formerly they were visited on account of their medical virtue by the [illegible] of Indians, who regarded them as supernatural phenomena caused by the direct action of the Good Spirit. In latter times, notwithstanding the difficulty of access to them, their fame has attracted large numbers of invalids, anxious to avail themselves of the healing waters. During last year, large sums of money have been expended in laying out and adorning the ground in the neighborhood; a handsome, commodious and comfortable hotel has been built, bath houses have been fitted up, and many other conveniences provided. Now that there famous springs are so easily accessible, and that every provision has been made for the comfort of visitors, there can be no doubt that a few years will suffice to make them [illegible] Saratoga of the West. Thousands will then [illegible] every year, and many will take up permanent abodes around them. The springs are seven in number, and are useful both for drinking and bathing purposes, being highly beneficial in rheumatism, skin diseases, general debility, and numerous other ailments which we need not catalogue.

In addition to these wonderful Springs, some of the most remarkable and magnificent scenery on the American Continent is in proximity to the town.

Directly in front is Pike's Peak, the most celebrated of the Rocky Mountains, rising to a height of upward of 14,000 feet above sea level, its head covered with snow all the year. Right and left of the Peak is a long range of "Foot Hills," lofty mountains, they would be termed in any other land, with infinitely diversified with variety of form and outline, with rocky crags and tumbled boulders, and smooth slopes, with constant play of light and shade, with contrast of rich and somber colors, with streaks of snow and dark groves of pine—the whole forming a panorama of exceeding beauty, of which the eye never tires.

Three miles from town is the wonderful and famous "Garden of the Gods," in which huge rocks, hundreds of feet high, and of the most fantastic shapes and gorgeous colors, form a scene which excites the wonder of all who behold it. Close to the Garden is "Glen Eyrie," with its Queen's Canon, equally wonderful and beautiful. Five miles to the southwest of the town is "Cheyenne Canon," a magnificent gorge, whose stupendous walls of rock and beautiful waterfalls give it an almost unrivaled grandeur. Twelve miles north is "Monument Park," studded with groups of lofty columns of sandstone, which look like obelisks of some by-gone race of giants. Immediately beyond Manitou are the Rainbow Glen, the Canon and Falls of the Fountain, and the Ute Pass. Indeed, in all directions, are scenes of grandeur and of beauty. "The advantage of this point," says a recent writer, "is that it lets you at once into the heart of the mountains."

The Springs and the Scenery combined are destined, of themselves, to build up a town of considerable size and importance. Here will be a place of resort—of almost unequaled attractions—known the world over. Last year brought thousands of visitors, from almost every State in the Union, and from foreign lands; and each succeeding season will bring an increasing throng; whilst many, who are in search of health, have already chosen it as their permanent home, and many more will settle here in order to secure the same inestimable boon.

Everything possible is being done to heighten the attractive character of a spot on which Nature has bestowed so many advantages. It is intended to make Colorado Springs not only famous as a Sanitarium, but also as an educational centre, and a home of refined society. Large reservations have been made for schools and kindred institutions, and the Town, although still in its infancy, has undertaken the erection of a costly school-house. Wide streets and avenues and spacious squares have been laid out, and thousands of trees have been planted.

Ample funds will accumulate to carry on the work of beautifying the town, of erecting public buildings, and of constructing necessary public works. The town is a Colony Town, and the whole of the profits derived from the sale of the Colony Lots and Lands, are appropriated to public improvements. The land having been bought in large parcels at low rates, and being sold to colonists in small lots at advanced figures, many thousands of dollars will thus be devoted to the purposes named.

Persons may become colonists by purchasing certificates of membership, which are of four grades, according to the privileges conveyed: $50, $75, $150, $200. A certificate entitles a member to locate certain lots and lands. These are of three denominations: "Business Lots," 25 feet by 190 feet, ranging in prices from $100 to $250; "Residence Lots," 50 feet by 190 feet, and 100 feet by 190 feet, ranging in prices from $50 to $150; "Outlying Tracts," of the following sizes and prices: One-acre tracts, $150; five-acre tracts, $250; ten-acre tracts, $30 to $50 an acre; twenty-acre tracts, $20 to $40 an acre; forty-acre tracts, $15 to $[illegible]. A $50 certificate entitles its holder to locate a $50 residence lot; a $75 certificate, any residence lot irrespective of price; a $150 certificate, to locate a business and residence lot, or a business lot and outlying tract, or a residence lot and outlying tract, provided the total value of the lands located does not exceed $300; a $200 certificate, to locate similar lots as the previous, but irrespective of price. The amount paid for the certificate is credited for the lots located, and the balance of the value of the lots exceeds that of the certificate can be paid any time within twelve months of the location of the *first* location, if more than one is made upon the same certificate. Members may take out as many certificates as they please, but are bound to make one improvement that is to put up a house, or make some equivalent expenditure for each certificate, within four months of making the first location upon it. Upon this being done, and payment of the lots completed, deeds are given conveying full title, with one condition, however, that no intoxicating liquors shall ever be sold on such lots in any premises having the character of a place of public resort; breach of this condition involves forfeiture of the property.

The lands about the Town, of which the Colony possess about 10,000 acres, are excellently adapted for cultivation. A great portion is almost as flat as a table, with an exceedingly slight slope, so that it can be irrigated with the utmost facility. Irrigating canals have been constructed, and large reservoirs for the purpose of storing water as an insurance against exceptionally dry seasons. The locality and the soil are especially suitable for the cultivation of small fruits, and for these a ready market will be found. In addition to the supply required by the Town, and by the mines not far away, a company has been formed for the purpose of establishing a Canning Factory in the Town so soon as the quantity of fruit grown shall exceed the home consumption.

The progress already made by the Town has been astonishingly rapid. Up to date, that is, little more than eighteen months from the commencement of the enterprise, there have been 500 certificates of membership taken out, on most of which two locations have been made. The population, according to the nearest estimate we can form, is between fifteen and eighteen hundred. The various institutions necessary to a well ordered community, have been quickly got into working order. There are two churches built, one in course of erection, and another very shortly to be commenced; two public schools, a lyceum, a newspaper, a post office, a telegraph office, a bank, three or four large hotels, numerous boarding houses, stores of all kinds, well stocked—where the luxuries as well as the necessaries of life can be obtained—livery stables, etc. The town has been organized with trustees and other officers, and several companies have been formed for the prosecution of important commercial undertakings—including a steam saw mill, in active operation, brick-manufacture, fruit canning, etc. In short, the basis has been well laid for growing progress and prosperity.

To such, therefore, as are seeking new homes, Colorado Springs offer advantages of the highest order.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY.

THE DIRECT AND ONLY RAILROAD TO SOUTHERN COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO.

Passenger trains leave Denver daily at 8:00 a. m., connecting at Pueblo with Barlow & Sanderson's daily line of coaches for TRINIDAD, CIMARRON, FORT UNION, LAS VEGAS, AND SANTA FE, ALSO WITH THE Arkansas Valley Branch FOR LABRAN AND COAL BANKS.

Trains leave Pueblo daily at 10:15 a. m., on arrival of stages from Santa Fe, and connect at Denver with Kansas Pacific and Denver and Union Pacific Railways for all points EAST AND WEST.

Through tickets to principal points east are on sale at Santa Fe, Pueblo, and Colorado Springs.

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W. [illegible] GREENWOOD, General Manager.
W. W. BORST, Supt., Denver, Colorado.

IT IS A FACT THAT Cigars and Tobacco Of the Best Quality are Sold AT T. B. NEWELL'S, *Huerfano Street, east of Cascade Ave.,* COLORADO SPRINGS, Cheaper than Anywhere Else in Town.

ALSO a large assortment of Confectionery, Canned, Green and Dried Fruits, Vegetables, Notions, Pipes, &c., all of which are offered Cheap for Cash. Call and be convinced by personal inspection. New Building, Huerfano Street, east of Cascade Avenue.

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Parties desiring a good Turnout, single or double, with or without driver, can be accommodated on reasonable terms.

SUMMER GARDEN, F. X. R[illegible], Proprietor. Just south of Town, at the end of Tejon Street, Colorado Springs. LEMONADE, LAGER BEER, SCHERER'S SODA WATER, LUNCHES ALWAYS READY. Cool shady seats with every comfort possible.

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UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS. ON AND AFTER THE FIRST MONDAY IN JULY, *an Express and Passenger Stage* KNOWN AS Uncle Jimmy's Express, WILL RUN BETWEEN *COLORADO SPRINGS AND GOMER'S MILLS,* Leaving Colorado Springs every Monday Morning. Freight and Passengers will be carried at low figures. [illegible] COPELAND, Proprietor.

FASHIONABLE BARBER SHOP, MELLEN & CHINN, *PROPRIETORS.* Tejon Street, Colorado Springs. *Shaving, Shampooing, Hair-Cutting, Hair Dyeing,* ALL IN THE LATEST STYLE.

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